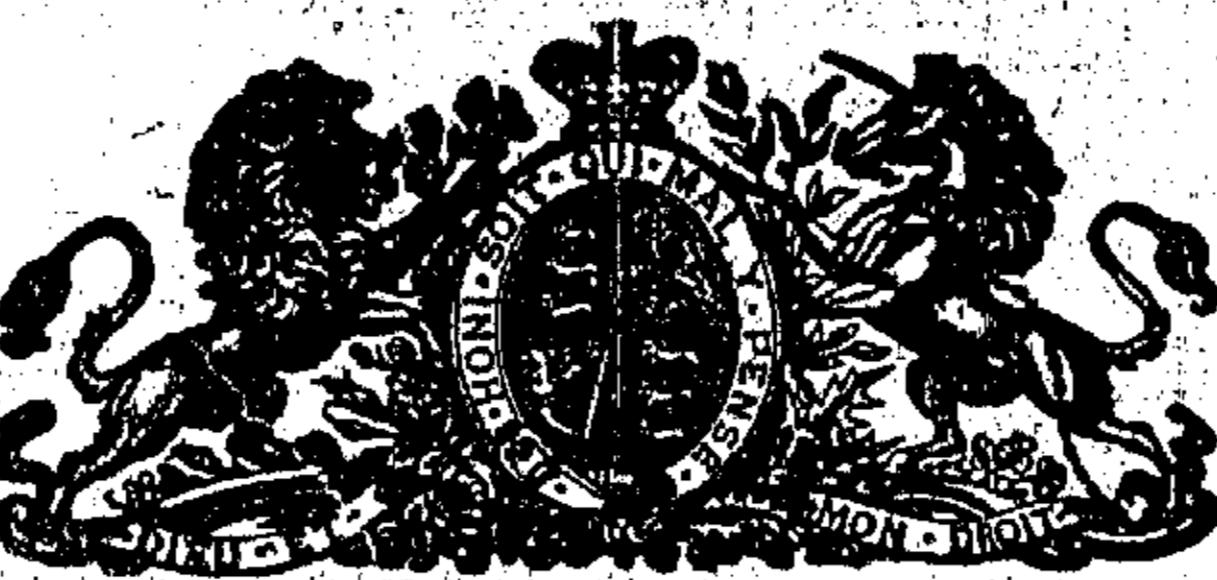


CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIV. No. 4662. 號三十月六年八十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1878.

日三十月五年寅戌

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane*, *Lombard Street*, *George Street*, 30, *Cornhill*, *Gordon & Gough, Ludgate Circus*, E. C. BATES, *Henry & Co.*, 4, *Old Jewry*, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 140 & 152, *Leadenhall Street*.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROYNT, 19, *Rue Monsieur*, *Paris*.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 183, *Nassau Street*.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne* and *Sydney*.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco*.
SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & Co., *Square*, *Singapore*. C. HEINSSEN & Co., *Marina*.
CHINA.—MAGAO, MESSRS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Magao*, *CAMPBELL & Co.*, *Amoy*, *WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.*, *Foothow*, *HEDGE & Co.*, *Shanghai*, *LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.*, and *KELLY & WALSH*, *Yokohama*, *Lane, Crawford & Co.*

For Sale.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE.

VEYRON'S FRENCH COFFEE MACHINES, Assorted Sizes, New System, with Automatic Lamp. COFFEE ROASTERS, and COFFEE MILLS. SETS OF GARDENING UTENSILS. GENTS' TOOL CHESTS. MASSEN'S PATENT LOGS. METALLIC MEASURING TAPES, in strong Leather Cases. SPIRIT LEVELS. HAMMERS. DOG COLLARS and CHAINS. SAILORS' SEWING and ROPING PALEMS. COPPER SIGNAL LAMPS, & MAST-HEAD LAMPS, fitted with Dioptric Lenses according to the latest Admiralty regulations. DIOPTRIC LENSES for Signal Lamps. POTHOLE GLASSES, assorted sizes. BOOKS.

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE BOOKS. LETT'S DIARIES, for 1878. NOVELS, SCHOOL BOOKS. WORKS OF REFERENCE and GIFT BOOKS.

SHET MUSIC and SONGS.

IMPERIAL TRACING PAPER. RODGERS' CELEBRATED CUTLERY. MAPPIN BRO'S SCISSORS. MANIFOLD WRITERS. LETTER SCALES. STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS. BROWN WRAPPING PAPER. CARD-BOARD, Assorted Colours. DATE RACKS. INVOICE FILES. QUILL PEN-MAKING MACHINES. UNDERWOOD'S BLACK WRITING INK. MAUVE INK. MAYNARD & Notes' WRITING and COPYING INK. and MUCILAGE, &c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH'S CELEBRATED SMOKING MIXTURE, and

HAPPY THOUGHT TOBACCO.

Very Fine MANILA CIGARS, CIGARETTES, &c., &c.

HARCLAY & PERKINS' PORTER, in Hhds. and Kilderkins. Finest CHERBOURG BUTTER, in Bottles.

Hongkong, May 6, 1878.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS REFINERY MANUFACTURES

LOAF SUGAR, (in 5, 10, and 15 lbs. Loaves.) Cut and Powdered LOAF SUGAR. CUBE SUGAR (Lyde's Patent) CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III*.

Fine WHITE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 III*.

Fine YELLOW SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) 4 II.

COFFEE SUGAR, mark C. S. R. (in diamond) B I.

GOLDEN SYRUP, SYRUP, and

MOLASSES.

SPRITS OF WINE and LAMP SPIRIT.

RUM, 45°, 30°, O. P., and Naval.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL and DUST.

AMMONIACAL LIQUOR, from Bone.

BONE TAR (a preventive of white ants.)

ROUGH BONE TALLOW.

Packed in Quantities and Packages to suit Customers.

Particulars and Prices on application to

THE MANAGER,

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED,

East Point,

Hongkong.

March 5, 1878.

FOR SALE.

A JAPAN PONY, very quiet and good tempered; and a BUGGY and HARNESS will be SOLD either Singly or Together. May be seen at the Dock-yard, on application at the Gate any time between 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Hongkong, June 11, 1878.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE 90 A 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIP "ARGENTINO," 915 Tons Register (1420 Tons Gross).

For Particulars, apply to the Captain on Board.

Hongkong, June 4, 1878.

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sals, et Godown.

Apply to

BATTLES & CO.

Hongkong, December 3, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

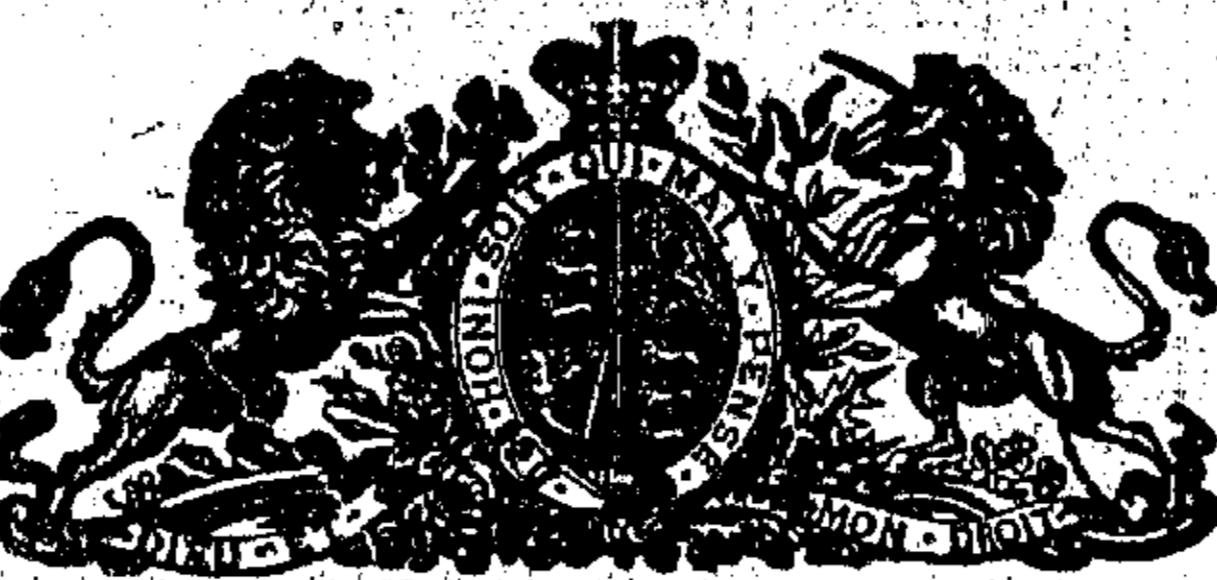
(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, 51 each.

CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

THE



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

DRAWING PAPER. FARINA'S EAU DE COLOGNE. TRACING PAPER and CLOTH. QUININE. RED INK for STEEL PENS. BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by Foster. PRICKLY HEAT SOAP. SUMMER SOCKS. LAWN TENNIS BATS and BALLS. NEW SHIRTS and COLLARS. GRAPHOSCOPES. STUDENT'S DICTIONARIES. PEN-MAKING MACHINES. CARBOLIC ACID. NEW PLAYING CARDS. IRIDESCENT FLOWER VASES. IRIDESCENT SPECIMEN GLASSES. FLOWER TROUGHS. ELECTRO-PLATED WARE. AMERICAN ICE PITCHERS. TABLE CUTLERY. GOLD LEAF TOBACCO. THE NEW LIFE JACKET. G. B. D. PIPES. IRISH CONSTABULARY REVOLVERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878.

To Let.

THE BUNGALOW No. 24, Gage Street. THE DWELLING HOUSE No. 6, Mosque Terrace. THREE OFFICES, in Club Chambers. THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace. THE BUNGALOW, No. 1, Old Baily Street.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES and PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1878.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DE. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne that a Medicine, emanating from an unscrupulous London firm, is exported to India and China, and foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases.

2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle.

3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.

4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case, without which none can POSSIBLY be genuine.

English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madras, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints

AND ALL Functional Derangements

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is patronised by the aristocracy and the elite, extensively used in the army and navy, and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

N.B.—Ask for DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, and do not be persuaded to take any useless AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM in our Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on the 31st December last.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, March 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS MEROE in our Firm CEASED on 31st December last.

THOMAS & MEROE.

Canton, May 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the Under-signed in the Chinese Mail, 1878 (Wah Tsz Yat Po), CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but Debts prior to that Date will be received and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-signed has leased the Chinese Mail from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHAN, as Translator and General Manager of the newspaper, which under its new régime will be found to be, as hitherto, an excellent medium for advertising, especially as the Manager is to devote his whole attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE above HOTEL having undergone some REPAIRS, is now ready to receive Visitors.

Hongkong, June 8, 1878.

NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his

Friends that he is about to visit

CHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate to his

Friends that he is about to visit

CHANGHAI, and will be absent from Hongkong from April 1st to June 15th.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE DEVON MANUFACTURING CO.

60 Beaver and 127 Pearl Street,

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE DEVON MFG CO. PATENTS

are stamped on the top of the can.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE DEVON MFG CO. PATENTS

are stamped on the top of the can.

Hongkong, March 4, 1878.

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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Mikado* having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHERSON & Co., Hongkong, June 8, 1878. 1615

FROM HAMBURG & SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Asia*, C. J. Djörup, Master, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th June will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SLEIMSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878. 1618

BRITISH BARK *HYLTON CASTLE*, FROM GLASGOW.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

SHIP *SIR HARRY PARKES*, FROM LONDON.

THE above-named Vessel having arrived, Consignee of Cargo by her are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

DOUGLASS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 22, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Agent.

Ex "Yangtze" MS & Co Order, 2 cases Furniture, from London, 1 in diamond 189/98 & 186 Or. H. Order, 8 cases Cotton, " W. (in triangle) 1/28 Order, 23 cases Metal, " SP (in triangle) Order, 100 bags from Sharp Stones, Madras, Hongkong, June 6, 1878.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *YANG-TSE*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *India*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignee, before To-DAY, the 30th instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Wednesday, the 5th June, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEVY, Agent.

Hongkong, May 30, 1878.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

DRYANA, British barque, Capt. William May.—*Melchers & Co.*

AMERICA, British steamer, Captain J. Graham.—*Birley & Co.*

ANNE LOEWY, British barque, Captain B. Gale.—*Borneo Co.*, Limited.

W. H. DERTZ, American S. m. schooner, Captain I. S. Endicott.—*Meyer & Co.*

ONION, British barque, Captain John J. Scott.—*Arnhold, Karberg & Co.*

MARIA BROCKELMANN, German barque, Captain Kluth.—*Meyer & Co.*

ELIZABETH, British barque, Captain Geo. Johnson.—*Meyer & Co.*

To-day's Advertisements.

MONTHLY SERVICE.

FOR COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at PORT DARWIN if sufficient indenture offered), taking Cargo and Passengers for all Australian and New Zealand Ports, TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamship "OCEAN."

R. Entwistle, Commander, will load at Foochow and Tsin, as above, receiving despatch hence on or about the 5th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878. 1625

To-day's Advertisements.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

FOR SALE.

EX RECENT ARRIVALS.

HUBBICK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.

In 5 Gallon Drums and Barrels.

VARNISHES—

Copal.

Black and Bright.

CORDAGE—

Europe Rope. Bolt Rope.

Houseline. Marline.

Hamberline. Ratline.

Spunyarn. Signal Halliards.

BUNTING—All Colors.

HEMP Scanning Twine.

Hemp Roping Twine.

Cotton Twine.

HENRY'S CANVAS.

COTTON DUCK.

Nos. 1 to 8.

COTTON RAVENS.

8, 10 and 12 oz.

RUTHERFORD'S ALL LONG FLAX

AND NAVY BOILED CANVAS.

ASH OARS.

14, 16, 18, and 20 feet long.

ENGINE PACKING

(T U C K S B O U N D.),

ALL SIZES.

CANVAS INSERTION.

PURE GUM.

Hongkong, June 18, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"AMOY,"

G. H. DREWES, Master, will be despatched for the above Port

TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SLEIMSEN & Co.,

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. 1614

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Steamship

"MACTAN,"

EQUATOR, Master, will be despatched as above at 4 p.m. TO-

MORROW, the 14th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. 1614

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain G. D. PITMAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.,

Hongkong, June 18, 1878. 1618

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK *ELIZABETH* CHILDS, FROM HAMBURG.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees are also informed that, before delivery can be obtained, they will be required to sign the Average Bond and to give Approved Guarantee for Contribution to General Average.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1878. 1620

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr ARTHUR CHORT in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.

J. INGLIS & Co.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878. 1613

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 12, *Somerset*, British steamer, 684,

Stephen G. Green, Sydney May 14, via

Queensland Port, and Singapore June 6,

General—*GIB*, *LIVINGSTON* & Co.

June 12, *Burnese*, British steamer, 1268,

Lurek, Nagasaki June 8, and Kobe 18,

General—*MILCHERS & Co.*

June 13, *Holstein*, German 3-m. schr.,

281, C. Küper, Newcastle (N.S.W.) April

12, Coal—*MAYER & Co.*

June 13, *Cat Horn*, German barque,

855 Müller, Swatow June 11, *Ballett*—

Wm. PUSZAK & Co.

DEPARTURES.

June 12, *Yutting*, for Swatow.

13, *Brisbane*, for Singapore.

18, *North Star*, for Callao.

18, *Caderra*, for Keeling.

18, *Want*, for Labuan.

18, *H. C. Orsted*, for Amoy.

18, *Borneo*, for Guam.

18, *Countess of Errol*, for Foochow.

18, *Maharajah*, for Swatow.

18, *Otto*, for Iloilo.

CLEARED.

Sudan, for Manila.

Amoy, for Shanghai.

Great Admira, for San Francisco.

Thomas Bell, for Guam.

Penhoda, for Iloilo.

PASSENGERS.

Amanu.

Pat Somerett, from Sydney, &c., Messrs

W. A. Ogg and H. R. V. Alberston and

108 Chinese.

Pat Somerett, from Nagasaki and Kobe,

Mr J. C. Colp, and 2 Chinese.

Hongkong, June 12, 1878. 1625

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per *Wash*, for Labuan, Mr Alfred Dent,

Baron G. von Overbeck, Meissner, John

Wall (Secretary), W. Harwood, and J.

Dobree, and servants.

Per *Yotung*, for Swatow, 57 Chinese.

Per *Borneo*, for Guam, 1 European.

Per *O*

style of calligraphy. The names of the vessels and their captains, the ports, freights, and dates given were found to correspond exactly with entries in the shipping register, and the forged documents were most accurately drawn out. The offender insured the freights in his own name, and showed the policies to the victim, who were thus disarmed of all suspicion. The frauds were all executed previous to the 16th of last month, but they were only discovered a few days ago, on the arrival of one of the vessels at Sydney. Two warrants have now been issued for the arrest of Eckhouse, one of them being at the instance of Messrs Fraser and Co., auctioneers, who have been defrauded of £300. The offender has had plenty of time to effect his escape, and his capture will be therefore a rather difficult task, but the detectives seem to have already obtained a trace of his whereabouts.

The *Bulletin* (Rockhampton) has the following instance of Australian progress:

In the Police Court on 17th May there was the case of Rundie & Logan, for breach of the new Fisheries Act, was being heard, the Police Magistrate stopped Mr. Milford, the advocate for the defence, in the course of his address, assuring him that it would be only waste of time to continue. He (the Police Magistrate) had determined, where the evidence was clear in a case, either on the one side or the other, to dispense with the consequently unnecessary addresses of advocates. If it should happen that an important point of law was involved, or that any question arose as to the reliability of evidence, he would always be glad to hear arguments on both sides, in any case; but, owing to the waste of time that had occurred recently, he thought it necessary, for the public convenience, and the despatch of public business, to arrive at the determination he expressed. This is a step in the right direction, and will doubtless put an end to the practice which has been indulged in of late, of prolonging cases to an undue length, and occupying the time of the Court in a most unnecessary manner.

The *Cooktown Courier* thus describes a recent fight amongst the "Heathen Chinese" there:

An affray took place in China-town on Monday between the rival factions of Chinese. The immediate occasion of the affair is said to have been that one Chinaman charged another with stealing sugar-cane, and failing to find the stolen property in the possession of the accused, the latter charged his accuser with robbing him of two pounds, whereupon the latter struck him, when friends of either side joined in. The fight became general, and lasted for a considerable time. Bamboo, bottles, stones, and other weapons of offence were freely used, and as fast as the combatants were put "hors-de-combat," their place was filled by supports of friends eager for the fray. frantic efforts were made to pull down one of the gambling houses, which continued until the arrival of the police. Several of those engaged were injured—and a few of them severely. One man was carried to the Hospital, and others had to receive surgical attendance for their wounds. The man taken to the Hospital lies in a very precarious state, and Dr. Kortenau does not expect that he will recover. An assailant has been arrested.

Police Intelligence. (Both Magistrates sitting.)

June 13, 1878.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Wong Aching and Chan Ayat, seamen unemployed, were charged on remand with highway robbery with violence at British Kowloon.

Inspector Cameron stated, The defendants were brought to the Station at Yoh-mat-ti by a soldier from Kowloon City. They were accompanied by the complainant, who charged them with assault and robbery on the Kowloon Road, in British territory, on the 8th instant. As he told me I went to Sham-shui-po, and the Mandarin there handed me a knife (produced), and at the same time said something about a man named Wong Su Tsing who arrested the first prisoner.

Tong Atsoi stated, I am a pig dealer, residing in Kowloon City. On the 8th instant, at about 7.30 a.m., I was on my way from Kowloon to Yoh-mat-ti to buy a pig, accompanied by my partner (Fong Kum Lung). When near the Black Rock in British territory I saw the defendant and two other men walking along the Ma Tan Road towards its junction with the road on which we were walking; when I first saw them they were about three chungs distant from us, and as we were both walking in the same direction we gradually approached each other, and met at the junction of the two roads. It was raining at the time. I and my companion passed the four men, all of whom were close together, and we were about two paces ahead of them. I was violently pulled by the queue, which caused me to fall on my back. I then noticed the 2nd defendant; he was holding me with one hand, and pressing me to the ground with the other, which was on my chest. The first defendant stood at my feet with the knife in his hand. I said "Don't strike me, you may take my things." Whilst I was on the ground I saw my companion, who was a few feet distant, lying on his face on the ground. Two of the robbers had two swords and the other a pistol. I saw the man who had the swords cut off my companion's purse. The man with the pistol asked my partner where he intended to take his pig to. I did not hear anyone else speak. The 1st defendant searched my person and cut off my purse. Before doing so he rubbed some sand into my eyes and mouth, and knocked my legs and arms with the back of the knife, knocked my chest with the handle, and struck me on the head with the back of the blade (a blow swelling on left side of head). After taking our purses, a small cotton bag which I carried in my hand, and the bamboo sack of us had, the robbers ran in the direction of Kowlung-Tsui. We pursued them for about one mile, calling out "robbers" and were about 50 or 40 yards behind them the whole time. Some of the villagers caught the 2nd defendant and the other, three men, and the hill pursued by my partner and some of the villagers. I took the 2nd defendant to Kowloon City by the side of some of the villagers, my partner having meanwhile succeeded in capturing the 1st defendant, and I then saw the knife nearly convulsed.

The R.M.S. *Bowen*, passengers to Queenland port, including Messrs Archer and Dayne, booked for Rockhampton, will be landed at the Quarantine Station, Peal Island, to-morrow. The Chinese party is nearly convulsed.

Sydney, May 17.—The Legislative Council have rejected the Parliamentary Fr.

I received a message from the mandarin, in consequence of which I went to Yoh-mat-ti. My purse contained 40 cents and the bag 18 dollars in silver and a tobacco pipe.

Fong Kun Lung, last witness's partner, corroborated his statements.

Chu Atsan, a farmer, proved having witnessed the chase after the defendants and the other two men, and seeing three of them take to the hills. He (witness) gave chase, and 1st defendant made a cut at him with a knife (the same now in court), but he knocked it out of defendant's hand with a bamboo. He caught the 1st defendant and handed him over to the 2nd witness (Fong Kun Lung). He then gave chase and found another man concealed in a bush with a pistol in his hand which he pointed at witness. Witness was afraid to close with him, and he escaped over the hill.

Two other farmers gave similar testimony.

1st defendant said he happened to be walking with the other three men, but had nothing to do with the robbery. He could not account for the possession of the knife; 2nd defendant made a similar defence; he said he took no active part in the robbery.

The defendants were both committed for trial.

A HOPEFUL YOUTH.

Ip Ayan and Wong Achi, school boys, and inmates of the Roman Catholic Reformatory, were charged on remand with stealing a clock. The 1st defendant had only been taken off the streets a couple of days, having been found destitute. One of the Christian Brothers stated that the 1st defendant had admitted stealing the clock, saying he found it in the cellar, and then tried to throw part of the blame on the 2nd defendant, saying he assisted him to steal it. There was nothing to connect the 2nd defendant with the robbery.

The 2nd defendant was discharged, and the 1st ordered to receive 10 strokes on the broach, to be kept in solitary confinement for 4 days on rice and water, and then be sent to the Reformatory.

DRUNKENNESS.

Peter Larson and Charles Nelson, seamen American ship *Wandering Jew*, were fined 50 cents each for the above offence.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Chan Alun, servant, and Li Aftat, station cookie at Aberdeen Station, were charged on suspicion with stealing a silver watch and chain, the property of P. O. Haggerty. They were remanded until the 17th inst., but admitted to bail in one householder of \$25.

The Straits.

(*Singapore Daily Times*.)

H. M. Guobau Laywing, Commander W. G. Scott, from China, anchored in the Roads this morning (June 4th), and will probably leave for Europe in a few days. Miss Eliza May, with a large opera-bouffe troupe, will give a performance in the Town Hall on next Saturday evening. The Western Australian papers state that an occasional steam service, between that colony and the Straits Settlements and India, is likely to be shortly established, in connection with a service to the other Colonies.

We are informed the members of our new Volunteer corps have been as assiduous in their attendances at drill, that it is expected, there will shortly be a parade held at the Esplanade, when, doubtless, the Corps will be reviewed by H. E. the Governor.

The *Sarawak Gazette* of the 27th May publishes the state revenue returns for 1877, which show very satisfactory results. There is an increase on the revenue of £14,760 36, while the expenditure has decreased £16,863 16, and this, notwithstanding the fact, in '76 the expenditure exceeded the revenue by £16,820 27.

One of our Police Inspectors, who displays more activity than is the rule usual in the force, has lately made a considerable haul of stolen property, from a shop in Victoria Street. The articles are of a miscellaneous nature, from which it would seem, the thieves of this place are not above bestowing their attentions upon any trifles, from carriage fittings and perambulators, to old hats, and we are requested to announce that if any residents from whom such articles as the following have been stolen will visit the police quarters in Hill Street, they may with a view to identification, inspect the collection, which includes plated and single harness, carriage lamps, perambulator, umbrellas, American clock, opera glass, bridles and bits, carriage arm rests, tiffin baskets, knives, salt cellars, spoons, blankets, pieces of cloth, carriage fittings, and some other small articles. Four Chinese are in custody on suspicion of having been concerned in the robberies, of which these are doubtless the spoil.

At a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at the Exchange rooms yesterday (June 3rd) a report was read from the sub-committee appointed to enquire into the best means of securing the satisfactory delivery of produce. The report, which was ordered to be printed and circulated generally amongst the mercantile community, recommends the adoption of a uniform form of contract for all produce purchases, declaring on the face of it that all disputes as to quality or otherwise between the merchant and the dealer are to be decided by a committee of the Chamber to be appointed for that purpose; and the committee urges the necessity of the merchants unanimously agreeing to decline purchases on any other terms, thus forcing the dealers to recognise the authority of the Chamber.—After the report of the committee has been sufficiently circulated, another meeting of the Chamber will be held to decide how far its recommendations can be carried out in practice.

Australian News.

Brisbane, May 10.—The exports of gold from Cooktown for April amount to £1,133 ounces for Sydney, and 5,124 ounces for Hongkong.

May 16.—Mr. Kidgall has moved in the Assembly, that a bonus of £1,000 shall be payable by the Government to the first discoverers of payable gold in the colony, at a depth of one thousand feet.

The R.M.S. *Bowen*, passengers to Queenland port, including Messrs Archer and Dayne, booked for Rockhampton, will be landed at the Quarantine Station, Peal Island, to-morrow. The Chinese party is nearly convulsed.

Sydney, May 17.—The Legislative Council have rejected the Parliamentary Fr.

The council of the Trades and Labor Society have affirmed a strong declaration against Chinese immigration.

May 18.—The repairs to the steamer *Chinchorro* will cost eight thousand pounds.

The recently arrived immigrants are being rapidly absorbed by the country districts.

The Imperial authorities have no intention of asking the parliament to annex the New Territories.

New York, May 14, 4 p.m.

The captain of the *Emperor* has received offers of one hundred and seventy American steamships, but only forty-five are available as cruisers. He has consulted the most eminent American lawyers regarding the neutrality laws.

Russian officers and seamen are arriving by almost every steamer from French and German ports.

ITEMS FROM HOME.

(*Via Australis*.)

London, May 12.—Hodgden denied the attempt to shoot the Emperor of Germany, and says his object was to expose the suffering of the poor. He publicly attempted suicide. He has been identified as one of the extreme social democrats. There is intense loyal excitement in Berlin. The Emperor has been congratulated from all parts.

Pasha Baker and other English officers of the Porte are actively preparing for the defence of the capital.

Great reforms are preparing at Constantinople.

Rear-Admiral de Horsey has arrived at Panama in the war-ship *Shah*, watching the movements of vessels likely to become privateers.

May 15, 1.25 p.m.—There is great excitement in the cotton manufacturing districts.

A Blackburn mob has burnt Colonel Jackson's mansion. Several mill owners have been burned in effigy, and the mills have been wrecked and the windows smashed. The riot Act has been read. Mobs are threatening Burnley and Darwen.

May 16, 5.15 a.m.—Mills have been burned at Burnley to day. Windows have been smashed in Blackburn, but order has been restored to-night, on the arrival of fresh troops.

May 17, 8.50.—The disorder is being restrained by the military in Blackburn and Burnley. The police in Accrington fired on a mob attacking a private house. Five persons were injured. A settlement of the dispute is expected.

OBSERVIES OF THE LATE FENG TAO-TAI AT SHANGHAI.

One of the most imposing of Chinese funeral pageants, to which foreigners were over admitted—was that which took place on Monday last, in connection with the obsequies of the late Taotai of Shanghai, Feng Tain-kwang. It is seldom among the Chinese themselves, even of those of high rank, that such an imposing display as was then to be witnessed, is made. It is almost impossible to describe in detail the sight that met the gaze on entering the yamen in which the late Taotai drew his latest breath—a large and handsome building, erected, we are informed, at his sole expense, and intended not so much as a residence as a College for education; to which purpose it will be devoted on the completion of the obsequies, and the withdrawal of the deceased's family to Canton.

The arrivals began as early as nine a.m., and on entering the building, the eye was at once greeted with a sight that created a feeling little short of bewilderment. The deceased Taotai was of civil rank, but possessed military jurisdiction, and therefore a guard of honour of foreign-trained Chinese troops was drawn up outside the building, headed by drummers and trumpeters, between whose ranks the guests advanced, and were received with presented arms and a flourish of trumpets, the words of command being given in English, and movements executed with great precision. Amongst those present were most of the Consuls and other officials of the various Treaty Powers, officers in full uniform belonging to the ships of war now in port, including English, French, German and American, and numerous personal friends of the deceased from among the foreign community, many of whom presented, as a substitute for the Kow-tow, wreaths and bouquets of flowers, conspicuous among which were lilies and violets made up with white ribbon. As each visitor advanced and passed through the "Gate of the spirit," and so approached the effigy of the deceased, the flowers were received by an attendant and reverently placed on the pedestal. The visitors were then conducted to the back of the shrine, and in a sort of small, curtained, and darkened recess, found themselves at once face to face with the coffin; while behind another screen, still further in the rear, were heard the wailers, repeating at intervals, in subdued tones, their melancholy cries. Re-entering the shrine on the other side, there were seen prostrate on the ground, wearing mourning clothing, and with their heads in the dust, the three children of the deceased, apparently in the most abject condition of woe and grief.

The visitors were then presented with an excellent lithographed portrait of the deceased, and conducted back to the reception room, where they were regaled with champagne, cakes, fruit, and cigars, and then withdrawn, taking their departure with the same ceremony as on their entrance, the guard presenting arms and the drums and trumpets playing.

Such were the simple observances, so far as foreigners were concerned; but the Chinese was, as we have said before, one almost of bewilderment. Mandarins of all grades were there by the score, attired in all the glory and bravery of embroidered silk and satin robes, feathers, foxes' tails and buttons; while the various reception rooms were decorated in sumptuous style with coloured banners and hangings inscribed with gilt characters eulogistic of the deceased, conspicuous among which were two presented by Li Hung-chang and his brother, with both of whom the deceased Taotai was a great favourite.

The arrivals and departures continued nearly throughout the day, the greatest courtesy being shown to the visitors by the Mixed Court Magistrates Cheu and 'Heish, and several Mandarins of higher grade, who were assisted in their task of receiving and welcoming the visitors by the Rev. Carl T. Kreyer, whose services on such an occasion were most valuable.

Feng Taotai's chief work, the Kiangnan Arsenal, will be a monument to him when all the pretences of both foreigners and Chinese that have been made, and

when the fact shall have been recognized that the old Chinese civilization can renew its youth and is capable of being invigorated with Western ideas. A forerunner of a New China, who was looked upon by many who knew him intimately as a coming man who might foster a better understanding between the East and the West, has met an untimely end. He is a loss to China, because he was a patriot. He has lost to us who have come here from abroad, for his patriotism tended to a strong China, not an exclusive China—

to progress, not stagnation.—N. O. D. New.

knowing whereof he affirmed. But this is what you have done. You had only to turn to the statutes of the United States, and you would have found that never did Congress utter one word about paying a gold dollar for a gold dollar." Never can you find in law or compact, expressed or implied, that this Government agreed to pay "gold" alone. In every statute Congress agreed to pay "gold," and where it specified further, it specified "gold or silver." In every case where you find "gold," you will find the word "or silver" immediately added. If you had been willing to relinquish the doctrine of plenary inspiration when applying yourself to politics, and had done so secular a thing as to look into the history of our bonds, you would have found that prior to July 14, 1870, all bonds of the United States simply agreed to pay so many "dollars," without specifying the kind of dollars, and hence the mischievous Greenback movement to pay the bonds in paper. The interest was provided for in "coin," but the principal was issued in dollars. By the act of July 14, 1870, to provide for the refunding of the United States debt at lower rates of interest, it was especially enacted that the bonds were payable "in the standard coin of the United States." Under that act nearly twelve hundred millions of the bonds do have been refunded, and the Greenback movement that had menaced our public credit was destroyed. That the silver dollar was at that date one of the "standard coins" of the United States—full legal tender—I presume that you will not venture to deny, even after the assumed demonetization of silver in 1873; the bonds of the United States contained the same specific provision. Only last Summer a \$500 United States bond of now 4 per cent which I was so happy as to hold for a fleeting moment gave me time enough to read on its face the same definition and limitation of the Government's liability to pay the standard coins as they existed July 14, 1870.

On what ground, then, do you charge upon scores of your fellow-citizens, every one of them picked men, nearly every one of them with a sterling and stainless a reputation for honesty as yourself; upon what ground do you attempt to fasten upon them charges of dishonesty and disrepute? Is it that the silver dollar weighs only 412½ grains? Is anybody deceived or attempted to be deceived by it? Is it not openly and publicly proclaimed that the silver dollar shall weigh just 412½ grains? Was not that the exact legal weight when the bonds were issued? Bring forward any agreement of the United States; bring forward from the stores of your inspiration a "Thus saith the Lord," that the silver dollar of the Nation shall weigh more than 412½ grains? I am not now speaking of the wisdom of its weight, but simply of its morality. You, Reverend sir, affirm that it is a stain upon the National honour, and that the men who legalised it are upon a level with bank robbers. Did you reflect that more than two-thirds of both branches of Congress voted for the Silver Bill?

I count it no shame to your calling or to mine that we are ignorant of the principles and the history of finance. But I count it the very crime of shame for you or me to stand up clad and crowned with ignorance, and say aloud that we are the people, and frankly admit that I count back only the months since I knew as little of all this as you. Even now my ignorance is only less than yours. With my inherited instincts and my connections wholly on the gold side of the question, I have followed its discussion with sympathy rather than with intelligence. But I have a supreme interest in the honour of my country, and I have learned enough to know that the good faith of the Nation has not been violated. Nor yet apparently has it been disgraced. All the "recent disastrous effects" which you assert, but which you forgot to designate, are yet in the future. The one test of our National credit at home and abroad is—not "the wild rage of demagogues" which you find only in the American Congress, but which flourishes more abundantly in the Pulpit and the Press of the United States and England. It is the value of our bonds, to which they had steadily risen both in London and New York since the passage of the Silver Bill. More steadily and rapidly approximated to gold, that if you should turn your bag of doubtful weights upside down, the hundred silver dollars that would tumble out of it would be worth as I write, only twelve and a half cents less than a hundred gold dollars; or to bring it more clearly to the practical comprehension, one gold dollar is today worth but an eighth part of a copper cent more than one silver dollar.

For the first time probably in the memory of any living physician, says the *British Medical Journal*, a case of yellow fever, ending fatally, is reported in London. It occurred in one of the squares in Belgrave. The case was seen before death, in consultation, by Dr. Hutchinson, and both the symptoms before death clearly establish the nature of the case. It

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